

to its special construction and purpose, cannot comply fully with certain provisions of the 72 COLREGS without interfering with its special functions as a naval submarine. The intended effect of this rule is to warn mariners in waters where 72 COLREGS apply.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 30, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Commander K.P. McMahon, JAGC, U.S. Navy, Admiralty Counsel, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-2400. Telephone number: (703) 325-9744.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to the authority granted in 33 U.S.C. 1605, the Department of the Navy amends 32 CFR Part 706. This amendment provides notice that the Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (Admiralty) of the Navy, under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Navy, has certified that USS TUCSON (SSN 770) is a vessel of the Navy which, due to its special construction and purpose, cannot comply fully with the following specific provisions of 72 COLREGS without interfering with its special function as a naval submarine: Rule 21(c), pertaining to the arc of visibility of the sternlight; Annex I, section 2(a)(i), pertaining to the

height of the masthead light; Annex I, section 2(k), pertaining to the height and relative positions of the anchor lights; and Annex I, section 3(b), pertaining to the location of the sidelights. The Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (Admiralty) at the Navy has also certified that the aforementioned lights are located in closest possible compliance with the applicable 72 COLREGS requirements.

Notice is also provided that USS TUCSON (SSN 770) is a member of the SSN 688 class of vessels for which certain exemptions, pursuant to 72 COLREGS, Rule 38, have been previously authorized by the Secretary of the Navy. The exemptions pertaining to that class, found in the existing table of section 706.3, are equally applicable to USS TUCSON (SSN 770).

Moreover, it has been determined, in accordance with 32 CFR Parts 296 and 701, that publication of this amendment for public comment prior to adoption is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to public interest since it is based on technical findings that the placement of lights on this vessel in a manner differently from that prescribed herein will adversely affect the vessel's ability to perform its military functions.

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 706

Marine safety, Navigation (Water), and Vessels.

Accordingly, 32 CFR Part 706 is amended as follows:

PART 706—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 32 CFR Part 706 continues to read:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1605.

§ 706.2 [Amended]

2. Table One of § 706.2 is amended by adding the following vessel:

TABLE ONE

Vessel	No.	Distance in meters of forward masthead light below minimum required height. § 2(a)(i) annex I
USS TUCSON	SSN-770	3.5

3. Table Three of § 706.2 is amended by adding the following vessel:

TABLE 3

Vessel	No.	Masthead lights arc of visibility; rule 21(a)	Side lights arc of visibility; rule 21(b)	Stern light arc of visibility; rule 21(c)	Side lights distance in-board of ship's sides in meters 3(b) annex 1	Stern light, distance forward of stern in meters; rule 21(c)	Forward anchor light, height above hull in meters; 2(K) annex 1	Anchor lights relation-ship of aft light to forward light in meters 2(K) annex 1
USS TUCSON	SSN-770			209	4.4	6.1	3.4	1.7 below.

Dated: March 30, 1995.

K.P. McMahon,

CDR, JAGC, U.S. Navy, Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate, General (Admiralty).

[FR Doc. 95-11203 Filed 5-5-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810-AE-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[NC-60-1-6736a; FRL-5198-1]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans, North Carolina: Title V, Section 507, Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving revisions to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the State of North Carolina

through the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources for the purpose of establishing a Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program (PROGRAM), which will be fully implemented by November 15, 1994. This implementation plan was submitted by the State on July 10, 1992, to satisfy the federal mandate to ensure that small businesses have access to the technical assistance and regulatory information necessary to comply with the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (CAA).

DATES: This action will be effective July 7, 1995 unless notice is received June 7, 1995 that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments. If the

effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to: Kimberly Bingham, Regulatory Planning and Development Section, Air Programs Branch, Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, Region 4 Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

Copies of the material submitted by the State of North Carolina may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations:

Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (Air Docket 6102), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

State of North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Management, P.O. Box 29535, Raleigh, North Carolina 27626-0535.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kimberly Bingham, Regulatory Planning and Development Section, Air Programs Branch, Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, Region 4 Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365. The telephone number is 404/347-3555 ext. 4195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Implementation of the CAA will require small businesses to comply with specific regulations in order for areas to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and reduce the emission of air toxics. In anticipation of the impact of these requirements on small businesses, the CAA requires that States adopt a PROGRAM, and submit this PROGRAM as a revision to the federally approved SIP. In addition, the CAA directs the EPA to oversee the small business assistance programs (SBAP) and report to Congress on their implementation. The requirements for establishing a PROGRAM are set out in section 507 of title V of the CAA and the EPA guidance document Guidelines for the Implementation of Section 507 of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. In order to gain full approval, the state submittal must provide for each of the following PROGRAM elements: (1) The establishment of a Small Business Assistance Program to provide technical and compliance assistance to small businesses; (2) the establishment of a state Small Business Ombudsman to

represent the interests of small businesses in the regulatory process; and (3) the creation of a Compliance Advisory Panel (CAP) to determine and report on the overall effectiveness of the SBAP. The plan must also determine the eligibility of small business stationary sources for assistance in the PROGRAM. The plan includes the duties, funding and schedule of implementation for the three PROGRAM components.

Section 507(a) and (e) of the CAA set forth requirements the State must meet to have an approvable PROGRAM. The State of North Carolina has addressed these requirements and established a PROGRAM as described below.

1. Small Business Assistance Program (SBAP)

North Carolina has established a mechanism to implement the following six requirements set forth in section 507 of title V of the CAA:

A. The establishment of adequate mechanisms for developing, collecting and coordinating information concerning compliance methods and technologies for small business stationary sources, and programs to encourage lawful cooperation among such sources and other persons to further comply with the CAA;

B. The establishment of adequate mechanisms for assisting small business stationary sources with pollution prevention and accidental release detection and prevention, including providing information concerning alternative technologies, process changes, products and methods of operation that help reduce air pollution;

C. The development of a compliance and technical assistance program for small business stationary sources which assist small businesses in determining applicable permit requirements under the CAA in a timely and efficient manner;

D. The development of adequate mechanisms to assure that small business stationary sources receive notice of their rights under the CAA in such manner and form as to assure reasonably adequate time for such sources to evaluate compliance methods and any relevant or applicable proposed or final regulation or standards issued under the CAA;

E. The development of adequate mechanisms for informing small business stationary sources of their obligations under the CAA, including mechanisms for referring such sources to qualified auditors, or at the option of the State, for providing audits of the operations of such sources to determine compliance with the CAA; and

F. The development of procedures for consideration of requests from a small business stationary source for modification of (A) any work practice or technological method of compliance, or (B) the schedule of milestones for implementing such work practice or method of compliance preceding any applicable compliance date, based on the technological and financial capability of any such small business stationary source.

The State of North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources has charged the Air Quality Section with the responsibility of implementing the SBAP. The SBAP consists of headquarters and regional staff. In addition, contractors will be utilized whenever technical expertise is not available or is deemed more cost effective. The Office of Waste Reduction provides technical assistance in the areas of pollution prevention, accidental release and prevention and other multimedia waste reduction strategies. Other state agencies are part of the SBAP network to provide other specialized assistance.

The SBAP will assist small businesses in determining applicable requirements and will provide information on permit issuance, compliance methods, acceptable control technologies, pollution prevention, accidental release prevention and detection, and audit programs. The SBAP will inform small businesses about their rights under the CAA; assist in the preparation of guidance documents and ensure that technical and compliance information is available to the small business community and the general public; answer regulatory questions raised by small businesses and provide them with clean air compliance information; obtain information and counsel from other appropriate state agencies; participate and sponsor meetings and conferences on air quality requirements, pollution prevention, and other regulatory issues; and provide technical assistance for the Air Quality Compliance Advisory Panel.

Using the technology transfer network of the EPA and resources of the National Pollution Roundtable and regional pollution prevention agencies, the SBAP operates a clearinghouse of relevant technical and regulatory literature to disseminate to the small business community. The SBAP develops and distributes pamphlets, brochures and booklets to small businesses explaining permit requirements, control requirements and sources of information. This information is developed cooperatively with the Ombudsman's office and the Air Quality

Compliance Advisory Panel. The SBAP sponsors workshops and seminars to provide small businesses with information and assistance on complying with the air quality regulations. Technical hotline questions are handled by the SBAP and appropriate experts are located to provide any additional necessary assistance to small businesses. The SBAP also assists in providing information on financial assistance to small businesses. Print, television and radio media, as well as other venues, are being utilized to disseminate information. A toll-free hotline has been functioning successfully for over a year.

The SBAP is working with the Office of Waste Reduction, North Carolina State University and the community college system, and the private sector to assist small businesses in obtaining audits of their operations to determine compliance. The SBAP will develop and maintain a list of consultants that do audits. In addition, a self-audit checklist will be developed.

A small business may petition the Environmental Management Commission to modify or adopt a rule, modify work practices, compliance methods or implementation schedules in accordance with established procedures as described in published rules.

2. Ombudsman

Section 507(a)(3) of the CAA requires the designation of a State office to serve as the Ombudsman for small business stationary sources. North Carolina has appointed a Small Business Ombudsman and established the Office of the Ombudsman within the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources. This is a non-regulatory office within the Department which reports directly to the Director of the Division of Environmental Management. The office is independent of the Air Quality Section and other regulatory programs. The Ombudsman is the primary liaison to small business and has the authority to recommend legislative and regulatory changes, including recommendations regarding fees, affecting small businesses to the Environmental Management Commission and to the Secretary of the Department. The Ombudsman works closely with the Governor's office, the North Carolina legislature, the Secretary of the Department, the Director of the Division of Environmental Management, Environmental Management Commission members, and other private and public leaders necessary to communicate the interests of small businesses.

3. Compliance Advisory Panel

Section 507(e) of the CAA requires the State to establish a Compliance Advisory Panel (CAP) that must include two members selected by the Governor who are not owners or representatives of owners of small businesses. Four members will be selected by the state legislature who are owners, or represent owners, of small businesses. The majority and minority leadership in the state legislature shall each appoint one member of the panel. One member will be selected by the head of the agency in charge of the Air Pollution Permit Program. North Carolina established a CAP with a membership consistent with the aforementioned CAA requirements. The Governor will name the chairperson from the aforementioned membership. The SBAP will serve as the secretariat to the CAP in the development and dissemination of reports, advisory opinions, and other information.

The duties of the CAP include: Rendering advisory opinions regarding the effectiveness of the state PROGRAM, the difficulties encountered by small businesses in meeting the mandates of the CAA, and provide suggestions on ways to help small businesses comply with regulatory requirements; reviewing information for small business stationary air pollution sources to assure such information is understandable to the general public; and to make periodic reports to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and the Equal Access to Justice Act.

4. Source Eligibility

Section 507(c)(1) states that any small business stationary source that meets the following requirements is eligible for assistance under the PROGRAM.

- (1) Is owned or operated by a person who employs 100 or fewer individuals;
- (2) Is a small business concern as defined in the Small Business Act; and
- (3) Emits less than 100 tons per year (tpy) of any regulated pollutant or less than 10 tpy of a Hazardous Air Pollutant or 25 tpy or less of a combination of Hazardous Air Pollutants.

The State of North Carolina has adopted these eligibility requirements and will provide assistance to small business stationary sources who emit less than 100 tons per year of any regulated pollutant. Also, the program is available to any business with insufficient financial and technical

resources to meet the CAA requirements. Priority will be given to smaller businesses directly impacted by the CAA.

North Carolina has established the following mechanisms as required by section 507: (1) A process for ascertaining the eligibility of a source to receive assistance under the PROGRAM, including an evaluation of a source's eligibility using the criteria in section 507(c)(1) of the CAA; (2) A process for public notice and comment on grants of eligibility to sources that do not meet the provisions of sections 507(c)(1)(C), (D), and (E) of the CAA, but do not emit more than 100 tpy of all regulated pollutants; and (3) a process for exclusion from the small business stationary source definition, after consultation with the EPA and the Small Business Administration Administrator and after providing notice and opportunity for public comment, of any category or subcategory of sources that the Department determines to have sufficient technical and financial capabilities to meet the requirements of the CAA.

Final Action

In this action, EPA is approving the PROGRAM SIP revision submitted by the State of North Carolina through the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources. The EPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in a separate document in this **Federal Register** publication, the EPA is proposing to approve the SIP revision should adverse or critical comments be filed. This action will be effective July 7, 1995, unless, by June 7, 1995, adverse or critical comments are received. If the EPA receives such comments, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent document that will withdraw the final action. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this action serving as a proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective July 7, 1995.

Under Section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7607(b)(1), petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by July 7, 1995. Filing a petition for

reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See Section 307(b)(2) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7607 (b)(2).)

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted these actions from review under Executive Order 12866.

Nothing in this action shall be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for a revision to any SIP. Each request for revision to the SIP shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

By today's action, EPA is approving a State program created for the purpose of assisting small business stationary sources in complying with existing statutory and regulatory requirements. The program being approved today does not impose any new regulatory burden on small business stationary sources; it is a program under which small business stationary sources may elect to take advantage of assistance provided by the State. Therefore, because EPA's approval of this program does not impose any new regulatory requirements on small businesses, I certify that it does not have a significant economic impact on any small entities affected. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

SIP approvals under 110 and subchapter I, part D of the CAA do not create any new requirements, but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the federal SIP-approval does not impose any new requirements, I certify that it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the federal-state relationship under the CAA, preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The CAA forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds.

Union Electric Co. v. Environmental Protection Agency, 427 U.S. 246, 256-66 (S.Ct. 1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2) and 7410(k).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Small business stationary source technical and environmental assistance program.

Dated: April 17, 1995.

Patrick M. Tobin,

Acting Regional Administrator.

Part 52 of chapter I, title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.

Subpart II—North Carolina

2. Section 52.1770 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(79) to read as follows:

§ 52.1770 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(79) The North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources has submitted revisions to the North Carolina SIP on July 19, 1993. These revisions address the requirements of section 507 of title V of the CAA and establish the Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Assistance Program (PROGRAM).

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) North Carolina's Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program which was adopted on May 12, 1994.

(ii) Other material. None.

[FR Doc. 95-10981 Filed 5-5-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 52

[TN-107-1-6200a; FRL-5198-3]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans, Tennessee: Title V, Section 507, Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving revisions to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the State of Tennessee through the Tennessee Department of

Environment and Conservation for the purpose of establishing a Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program (PROGRAM), which will be fully implemented by November 15, 1994. This implementation plan was submitted by the State on February 23, 1993, to satisfy the federal mandate to ensure that small businesses have access to the technical assistance and regulatory information necessary to comply with the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (CAA).

DATES: This action will be effective July 7, 1995, unless notice is received by June 7, 1995 that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to: Ms. Kimberly Bingham, Regulatory Planning and Development Section, Air Programs Branch, Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, Region 4 Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

Copies of the material submitted by the State of Tennessee may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations:

Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (Air Docket 6102), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.
Division of Air Pollution Control, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, L & C Annex, 9th Floor, 401 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1531.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Kimberly Bingham, Regulatory Planning and Development Section, Air Programs Branch, Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, Region 4 Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365. The telephone number is 404/347-3555 extension 4195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Implementation of the CAA will require small businesses to comply with specific regulations in order for areas to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and reduce the emission of air toxics. In anticipation of the impact of these requirements on small businesses, the CAA requires that states adopt a PROGRAM, and submit this PROGRAM as a revision to the federally approved